



Indonesia



Handy Facts
1992/93

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines



Currency

1 Rupiah.

Foreign currencies are exchangeable at banks and money-changers in major cities. Credit cards are generally accepted, but it is advisable to carry cash outside the main towns.

No more than Rp. 50.000 is allowed in or out of the country.

Languages

Although more than 250 languages and dialects are spoken in the country, bahasa Indonesia is the formal language used nationally.

English is well known and commonly used in all tourist destination areas. Dutch is popular, especially among the older generations.

Climate

Situated on both sides of the equator, Indonesia has a typical equatorial climate with only two seasons. The wet season occurs between November and February and the dry season from June to September. Humidity is very high, between 60 and 90 percent most of the year and temperatures range from 20 to 35 degrees Celcius, except in the mountain regions.

What to wear

Batik shirts are very widely worn even on cocktail parties etc. Long sleeves for evening functions are required. Also ladies fashion is available in various designs and colours, starting at reasonable prices. During day time, short sleeve batik shirts are very popular, and practical too.

For business, a shirt and tie is proper.

Public holidays

Fixed

1 January

17 August

25 December

New Year's Day

Indonesian Independence Day

Christmas Day

Movable

Prophet Mohammed's Birthday (Maulid Nabi
Muhammad SAW)
Good Friday
Ascension Day
Miraj Nabi Muhammad (Day of Mohammed's
Ascension)
Idul Fitri (End of Fast, 2 days)
Idul Adha 1401 H (Pilgrim's Day)
Muharram 1402 H (Mohammedan New Year's Day)
Nyepi Holiday
Waisak Holiday (Birthday of Buddha)

Business hours

Shops:

9 - 20 hours (Mon. - Sat.)
9 - 21 (Sundays, only Department Stores)

Banks:

National Banks:

8 - 15 hours (Mon. - Fri.); 8 - 12 (Sat.)

Foreign Banks:

8 - 16 hours (Mon. - Thu.); 8 - 14.30 (Fri.)
8 - 12.30 hours (Sat.)

Government offices:

8 - 16 hours (Mon. - Thu.)
8 - 14.30 hours (Fri.)
8 - 12.30 hours (Sat.)

Business offices:

8 - 12.30 and 14 - 16 hours (Mon. - Fri.)
8 - 12 hours (Sat.)

Shopping

Popular items: woven fibre in handbags, hats, cigarette cases, boxes: woven textiles in sashes, tablecloths, cloths (kains) from the several islands. Sumatra and Bali kain are often interwoven with gold or silver thread. Batik textiles from Java in stamped batiks, kain, blouses, shirts; handmade batiks, irregular patterns, by the old wax-drop method; silverwork, from Jogja and Bali and silver-filigree work from Bali and Sulawesi (Celebes);

cigarette cases of horsehair or orchid fibre; modern and traditional paintings; carvings from Jogja and Bali; wooden slippers; figurines and puppet dolls; tinware and buffalo hornwork, sometimes silver-inlaid; leather-ware, buffalo-hide, articles in a wide range; Javanese and Balinese masks; wood carvings from Jepara and Bali.

Music cassette tapes are cheap, of good quality and variety. Bargaining is accepted in small shops.

Jakarta's main shopping areas and centres are: Plaza Indonesia Shopping Centre, Sarinah Dept. Store, Sarinah Jaya, Matahari Dept. Store, Ramayana Dept. Store, Ratu Plaza, Duta Merlin shopping centre, Kris Galery and Grand Duta.

Art shops: Jakarta Handicraft Centre, Pasar Seni, Sarinah Dept. Store.

Batik shops: Danarhadi, Yamarco, Batik Keris, Iwan Tirta and Kris Galery.

GOLDEN TULIP HOTELS

Jakarta

Sari Pacific, Phone 021 - 323707:

US\$ 125 (US\$ 135).

Bandung

Hotel Panghegar, Phone 022 - 432286,

Fax: 02243 - 1583:

US\$ 49 (US\$ 54).

Balikpapan

Hotel Benakutai, Phone 0542 - 23522:

US\$ 85 (US\$ 95).

Bali

Nusa Dua Beach, Phone 0361 - 71210:

US\$ 100 (US\$ 110);

Sanur Beach Hotel, Phone 0361 - 88011:

US\$ 100 (US\$ 110).

Lombok

Senggigi, Phone 0364 - 23430:

US\$ 50 (US\$ 62).

Hotels

Jakarta

Terms listed in US dollars are basic prices for single rooms (double in brackets) with bath.

Hotel rates may change without previous notice.

A government tax and service charge of 15,5% is added to the bill.

Jakarta

5 stars: Jakarta Hilton: US\$ 135 (150); Mandarin Oriental: US\$ 150 (150); Hyatt: US\$ 125 (200); Borobudur Intercontinental: US\$ 155 (175).

4 stars: Jayakarta Tower: US\$ 58 (64); President: US\$ 70 (85); Sari Pacific: US\$ 115 (125); Horison: US\$ 95 (105); Kartika Chandra: US\$ 70 (US\$ 77); Hotel Indonesia: US\$ 95 (110).

3 stars: Garden Hotel: US\$ 33 (37); Grand Mentang: US\$ 37 (44); Orchid Place: US\$ 50 (50); Kartika Plaza: US\$ 52 (62); Putri Duyung Cottage: US\$ 75 (80).

2 stars: Marcopolo: US\$ 25.

Bandung

Savoy Homann: US\$ 60 (66); Panghegar: US\$ 57 (62); Papandayan: US\$ 55 (65); Grand Preanger: US\$ 70 (80).

Bali (Sanur)

Bali Beach: US\$ 90 (102); Bali Hyatt: US\$ 125 (135).

Bali (Kuta)

Bali Oberoi: US\$ 130 (155); Kartika Plaza Beach: US\$ 60 (70).

Medan

Danau Toba International; Dharma Deli; Tiara.

Jogjakarta

Ambarrukmo Palace; Mutiara; Puri Arta Cottage; Sri Wedari; Garuda Hotel.

Solo

Kusuma Sahid Prince; Solo Inn; Sahid Sala; Mangkunegaran Palace.

Semarang

Patra Jasa Hotel; Metro Grand Park; Sky Garden.

Surabaya

Hyatt Bumi; Garden Palace; Elmi Hotel; Majapahit; Simpang Hotel.

Balikpapan

Beaufort International.

Ujung Pandang

Makassar Golden Hotel.

Menado

Kawanua City Hotel.

Restaurants

Jakarta

Restaurants, supper clubs and coffee shops of the deluxe and first class hotels serving Indonesian, Continental, Japanese, Korean, Chinese and other foreign dishes and snacks.

Indonesian

Sari ratu, Plaza Indonesia, Natrabu, Jalang Sabang; Sari Kuring, Jalan Batu Ceper; Sari Bundo, Jalan Juanda; Sriwedari Garden, Jakarta Hilton; Betawi.

Chinese

Jun Nyan, Jalan Batu Ceper; Jade Garden, Jalan Blora; Summer Palace, Jalan menteng; Tao Juen, Duta Merlin Shopping Centre; Spice Garden, Mandarin Hotel.
Paramount, Jalan Gondangdia Lama; Cahaya Kota, Jalan Wahid Hasjim.

Seafood

Nelayan, Borobudur Hotel; Phinisi, Pantai Marina Ancol; Happy Valley, Senayan; Mina Seafood, Sahid Jaya Hotel; Pondok Laguna, Jalan Batu Ceper; Kuningan Seafood, Jalan Rasuna Said.

Indian

Shalimar, Jalan Kebon Sirih; Copper Chimney, Jalan Antara; Eastern Promise, Jalan Kemang Raya.

Japanese

Nanaban Tei, Jalan Cokraminoto; Hanamasa, Jalan Mahakam; Sagano 2, Jalan Makaham; Tokyo Garden, Lippo Life Building; Takano, Jalan Cikini Raya; Daidomo, BBD Plaza.

Korean

Ariring, Jalan Makaham; Korea Garden, Jalan Teluk Betung; Korean Tower, BBD Plaza; Seoul House, Jalan Teluk Betung; Gang gang Sulai, Kemang.

Thai

Thai Garden, Jalan Balikpapan; Siam Garden, Jalan Hayamwuruk.

Western

Black Angus, Jalan Cokroaminoto; Casablanca, Kuningan Plaza; Castelo do Mar, Jalan Kemang Raya; Dairy Queen, Jalan Melawi; Gandy Steakhouse, Jalan Melawai; Memories, Wisma Indocement; Oasis, Jalan Raden Saleh; Ponderosa, Lippo centre; The Parrots, Jalan Wahid Hasyim; Pete's Tavern, Wisma Argo Manunggal; Red Lobster, Wisma Metropolitan; Big Boy, Jalan Rasuna Said.

French

La Rose, Landmark Centre; Le Bistro, Jalan Wahid Hasyim.

Italian

Rugantino, Jalan Melawi; Pinocchio, Wisma Metropolitan I.

Mexican

Amigos, Kemang Club; La Fonda, Jalan Juanda.

Vietnamese

Paregu, Jalan Sunan Kalijaga, Setia Budi Bldg.

Tipping

15.5% or in some places 21% service charge and tax is added to the bill. Where service charge is not additional, a tip of 10% would be appropriate.

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Jakarta

KLM OFFICE:

Plaza Indonesia.

Jalan M.H. Thamrin JKT 10230

Phones: Reservations 320708; Fax: 336636

Manager/Sales Manager: 320034 / 320053.

Office hours:

8 - 16.30 (Mon. - Fri.) 8 - 13 (Sat.)

Airports

Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Cengkareng (30 km). Allow 50 min. to arrive and one hour before departure.

DAMRI airport buses run every 20 min. to 5 city-terminals and vice versa. Fare is Rp. 3000.

Taxi approximately Rp. 17.000.

Some hotels have own shuttle service. Check with reception.

Airport tax

Rp. 15.000 is levied on all passengers departing on international flights. Within Indonesia, it varies from Rp. 2500 to Rp. 4000, depending on airport.


Sights and local attractions

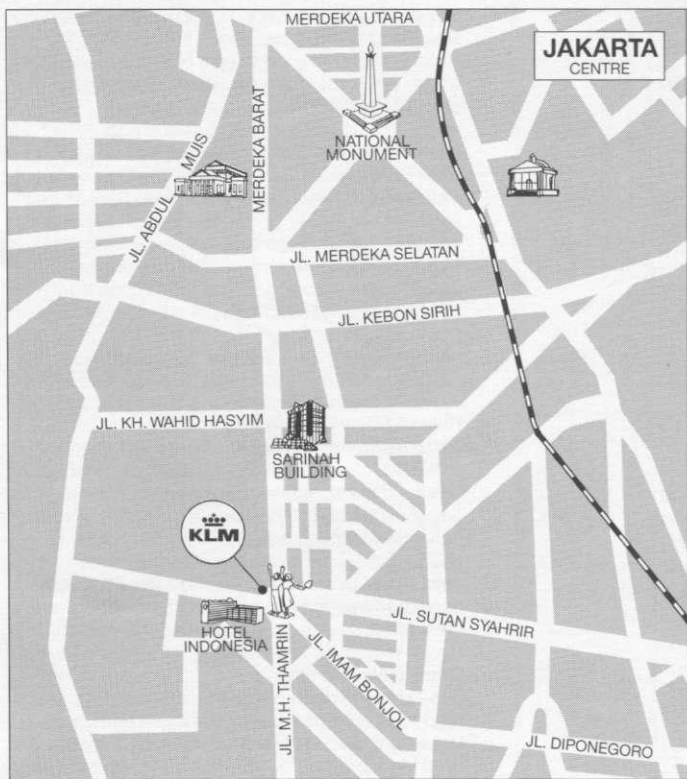
Jakarta

The people of Jakarta take pride in their city and in being citizens of the nation's Capital and centre of activity. In almost every sense of the word, Jakarta is the centre of Indonesia. The Central Government, Parliament, Headquarters of banking, industry and Corps diplomatique are all located here.

The National Museum: located in jalan merdeka Barat, is the biggest and finest for archeology in Indonesia. It houses a wide collection of Indonesia's cultural, historical and art relics from prehistoric times, Bronze Age and Modern times and offers the world's finest ceramics collection. (Closed Mondays).

National Monument: Standing in the centre of Merdeka Square, is towering 137 meter high and crowned by a symbolic flame coated with 35 kilos of pure gold. It symbolizes Indonesia's national Independence.





**KLM**

Sunda Kelapa: Harbour, popularly known as Pasar Ikan (fishmarket) is situated at the mouth of the Ciliwung River. It used to be a busy harbour town where the Portugese traded with the Pajajaran Hindu Kingdom in the early 16th century.

At present a fisherman's wharf- and port.

"Kasteel Batavia", well preserved old fort and trading post of the Dutch East Indies Company.

Indonesia in Miniature Park: A world of culture in itself, is "Taman Mini Indonesia Indah". Within the complex is an artificial lake with small islands forming a miniature replica of the archipelago.

Jakarta Museum: Preserved the 17th century sights, style and flavour of what is known as Jakarta. It is displayed with wooden furniture in high quality, made of one big piece of tree. Visitors may witness the historical development through exhibits in this museum which once served as City Hall during the Dutch East Indies Company in Java.

Jalan Surabaya (antique): Located on the eastern side of Menteng elite residential neighbourhood.

This road still forms Jakarta's foremost bazaar.

The stalls which line one side are overflowing with truly bewildering antiques and an array of other goods. Bargaining is the name of the game.

Jaya Ancol Dreamland: Jakarta's largest and most popular recreation park. It has sea attractions and fresh water aquarium, swimming pools and artificial lagoon for fishing and boating.

Other places to visit

Keong Mas (Golden Snail); Pulau Seribu (Thousand Islands) accross the Bay of Jakarta; Taman Ismail Marzuki Art Centre; Merdeka Palace; Pancasila Sakti Monument; Crocodile Farm; Museum Wayang (Puppet Museum); Pasar Seni (art market).

Entertainment

Disco: Ebony, Le Mirage, Tanamur, My Place, Music Room (Borobudur Hotel), Temptation, Pitstop (Sari Pacific), The Oriental (Hilton), Stardust (Jakarta Tower Hotel), The Parrots.

Pub Crawl: Happy hour usually between 5 and 8 pm. Bars use the more generous third-of-a-gill measure for pouring shots & hard liquor.

Tavern Pub (Hyatt), After 8 (Panin Bank Centre), Amigos (Kemang Club), Jaya Pub, George & Dragon, Pete's Tavern (Argo Manunggal Bldg.), Top Gun, Topaz (Wisma Bakrie), Green Pub (Jakarta Theatre) Galactica (Senayan).

Night Clubs: Blue Ocean Restaurant, L.C.C. (Monas Sq.), Casablanca Restaurant, Shamrock (Pantai Indah Ancol).

Bandung

180 kilometres (112 miles) by land from Jakarta, is located on a plateau 680 metres (2,200 feet) up. See the Tangkuban Prahua crater, 2,100 metres (6,800 feet) above sea level, and the Bosscha Astronomical Observatory at Lembang. Braga shopping centre.

Good railway connections available.

Jogjakarta

A centre of Javanese culture. See the Sultan's Palace, locally called the Kraton, open for the public. Excursions: to the nearby Prambanan temples, or to the world famous Borobudur, a gigantic ancient Buddhist shrine with spectacular basrelief sculptures. The Ramayana Ballet festival is an annual dry season event (May to September) held in an amphitheatre with Prambanan temple in the background. Prambanan is located 16 kilometres from Jogjakarta. The Ramayana festival is performed during full moon and presented by a company of 500 dancers, musicians and chorus, which is beautiful and very colourful.

Visit Kota Gede for silverworks and Kaliurang, a mountain resort which also is a centre for modern paintings and modern batiks.

Madura

Karapan Sapi, annual bull races on this Island near Surabaya, usually in September or October.

Surakarta

See the Mangkunegaran Palace with its collection of antiques, masks, and ancient gold jewelry. Note its extraordinary architecture. Also the Sunan's Palace and museum. In the evening one can enjoy the Wayang-wong dance performances held in the Sriwedari grounds.

Tawangmangu mountain resort, one hour drive from Surakarta, is worth seeing.

Bali

KLM OFFICE:

Hotel Bali Beach, Sanur

Phone: (0361) 87576/77

Office hours:

8 - 16.30 (Mon. - Fri.)

9 - 13 (Sat.)

Airport

Ngurah Rai (13 km)

Sights and local attractions

Bali

This island is justly famous for the artistic nature of its people. The capital is Denpasar. The Balinese — about 1½ million in number — are the descendants of Hindu-Javanese immigrants practising the Bali-Hindu religion which governs their lives.

Besakih, known as the "Mother Temple of Bali", a sanctuary on the slopes of Mount Agung, is the biggest and holiest of the Balinese temples. The view against the mountain background, is impressive. The other large temple Pura Kehen is in Bangli.

Klungkung, former seats of the Hindu Kingdom in Bali, from where originates Balinese royalty.

Tanah Lot is one of the most important sea temples, built in the 16th century atop a huge rock which is surrounded by the sea at high tide. Its rituals include paying homage to the guardian spirits of the sea. Best time for a visit is in the late afternoon.



Mas is the village of woodcarvers. Wander through the Balinese style houses to see the artists at work. **Sangeh**, a ten hectares nutmeg trees forest, which abounds in monkeys. The forest is considered sacred and no wood allowed to be chopped. Also sacred are the quite tame monkeys.

Sanur Beach, palm lined, curves from the Bali Beach Hotel towards the south, facing the Indian Ocean towards the east. Offshore reefs protect the beach against the waves, making it very popular for windsurfing, boating and other watersports.

Kuta Beach, once a lonely village, is now a thriving tourist resort, popular mainly among the young people. With its big rollers it is an excellent beach for surfing, but less suitable for swimming.

The village with all classes of accomodation, from de luxe international hotels to home-stays with local families, offers all kinds of tourist facilities.

Medan

KLM OFFICE:

Hotel Dharma Deli

Jalan Balai Kota 2

Phone: 061-23741; Fax: 521057

Office hours:

8 - 16.30 (Mon - Fri.)

8 - 13 (Sat.)

Airport

Polonia (2 km)

Sights and local attractions

Medan

Medan is the capital of the province of North Sumatra. It has a population of about one million, made up of many nationalities, including Chinese, Asian, Indian, European, American and Australian. It is a pleasant tree-lined city, lying in one of the busiest commercial regions of the island.

Medan is the western gateway to Indonesia and its port of Belawan has ferry connections across the Malacca Straits with Penang.

The town has one large airconditioned hotel, but many smaller ones and there are many international-style restaurants.

For transportation there are plenty of taxis, buses and motorized tricycles (Becaks).

In the region are rich and well-kept plantations with the main export products being rubber, tobacco, coffee and palmoil.

A very popular tourist attraction is Lake Toba, about 175 kilometers from Medan and once a volcanic crater, situated at 3000 ft. above sea level. In the middle is a large island, Samosir, with typical Batak houses and tombs of tribal chiefs. A tour by motorboat takes some 30 minutes.

The entire Toba region with its beautiful scenery and relaxing climate is one of Indonesia's favourite holiday destinations.

Another popular resort, more inland and nearer to Medan – about 70 km – are the Karo Highlands with beautiful surroundings and an abundance of trees and flowers, like orchids, roses, carnations and dahlia's in a refreshing climate, all year round.

For accomodation there are bungalows and guesthouses.

Along the coast at 60 kilometers from Medan are lovely sea side resorts with pine and mangrove shaded beaches.

General information

The land

Indonesia is the largest archipelago and the fifth most populous country in the world. With 5 main islands and 30 smaller groups, it has a total of 13.677 of which 6.000 are inhabited.

Stretching 5.120 kms (3.200 miles) between Australia and the Asian mainland it divides the Pacific and Indian oceans at the Equator.

The leading islands are Sumatra – 420.000 km² – Kalimantan (Borneo) – 533.840 km² – Sulawesi (Celebes) – 188.540 km² and Java – 126.000 km².

Indonesia shares the island of Kalimantan with Malaysia, and Irian Jaya with Papua New Guinea. Indonesia is divided into 27 provinces and special territories and is classified geographically into four groups: The greater Sunda Islands which comprise of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi; The Lesser Sunda Islands, which include all the islands from Bali to East Timor; The Moluccas comprising all the islands between Irian Jaya and Sulawesi; Irian Jaya comprising a separate group.

A long chain of mountains and volcanoes form most part of the islands, like Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sulawesi, and a lot others. Of the 300 volcanoes, 128 are still active. Most famous is the Krakatau, between Java and Sumatra in the Sunda street.

The People

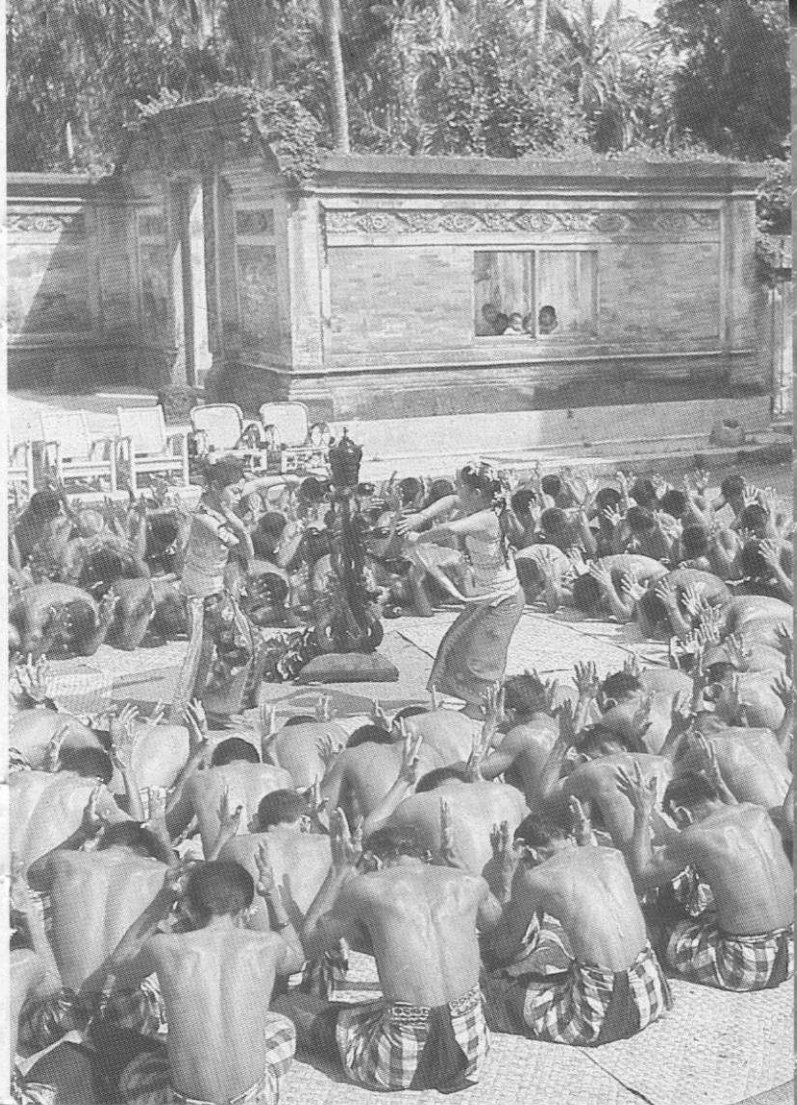
Indonesia's population of 175 million, who are unevenly distributed throughout the archipelago. 65 Percent inhabit Java, Bali & Madura, which comprise only 7% of the whole territory.

Indonesia is proud of its great diversity of cultures, symbolized in the state motto "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" which means: "Unity in Diversity".

Bahasa Indonesia is the official language using Roman script and alphabet.

Inhabitants of Indonesia are mainly of Malay descent. The majority is Moslem.

Indonesians are very friendly people.



Culture

The cultures originate from the agricultural beginnings and have been partially influenced by waves of traders and missionaries from India, China, Arabia, and Europe who brought their religions. Western influence arrived with the Portuguese who came searching for spices in the early 16th century, and later on the British and the Dutch.

The Hindu influence can still be seen in the Ramayana and Mahabarata Hindu epic play performed yearly in central Java.

Traditional customs have merged with religion, resulting in colourful ceremonies and festivities.

In some parts of Indonesia the "adat" law applies in social matters like inheritance, behaviour and family life. Examples are the matrilineal system practised in West Sumatra where inheritance is through the woman's familyline, the patrilineal inheritance of the Batak from North Sumatra, the tribal communities of Irian Jaya.

Religion

Indonesia is predominantly Moslem; about 87% of the people adhere to the Moslem faith, 7% are Christians, 3% are Buddhist or Hindu, and the rest are adherents of old animistic or other beliefs.

Freedom of worship is guaranteed under the Constitution; the harmonious co-existence amongst the various faiths is a right to be very proud of.

The basic state philosophy the „Pancasila" not only guarantees freedom of worship but makes religious morality one of the main objects of every day life.

Although Islam is the most widespread religion, Christianity is still the main believe in many parts of the country like North Sulawesi, Maluku, Flores, Timor, Irian Jaya and North Sumatra (Batak people). The Balinese have retained their Hindu beliefs.

The Government respects religious holidays, both Moslem as well as Christian. Sunday is a regular weekly holiday, and on Friday Government offices

close at 11.30 a.m. to allow the faithful to congregate for prayers. Mosques and churches can be found in all towns throughout Indonesia.

Arts and Crafts

Gamelan: The musical tradition is as diverse as the population, one of which is highly developed in the gamelan: An orchestra of largely metal percussion instruments, very popular in Central and East Java, and also in Bali.

A full gamelan orchestra may consist of as many as eighty instruments, divided into separate but complimentary sets, each tuned to a different tone scale system. The drums, metal and wooden xylophones, gongs, and flutes are believed to be very ancient Indonesian art forms.

The gamelan can be played either independently for a listening audience, or to accompany rituals or dance performances, and puppet theatre plays (wayang kulit).

Wayang

Wayang is an old form of theatre in which the characters are played either by dancers (wayang wong), leather puppets (wayang kulit), or wooden puppets (wayang golek), conducted by a puppeteer (dalang).

The best-known is the wayang kulit theatre of Java and Bali in which the drama unfolds itself through a play of shadows. The „dalang” manipulates the finely carved leather puppets behind a lighted screen, and the audience watch at the other side as stories from the Ramayana or Mahabharata epics are being performed.

The flat leather puppets of the wayang kulit are carved from buffalo skin (dried) which are beautifully designed, ornately painted in attractive colours. Each wayang kulit is fixed on a stick of buffalo horn used as a handle by the „dalang” each time a new character is scheduled to appear on the screen.

In contrast to the wayang kulit, the wayang golek puppets are carved of wood in three dimensional figures. The golek theatre does not use screens.

Dance

Indonesian dances formerly formed a part of religious rites, although nowadays many are performed for entertainment purposes. Classical and traditional dances still retain their religious function. Over the centuries sophistication was essential for the dancer, but today technical skill is more important. Traditional dances usually tell classic favourite folk stories, or dramas. Classical or modern dances are widely appreciated throughout the country.

Painting

One of the country's great painters of the 19th century is Raden Saleh (1816-1880). Art education is widely available now in universities and academies. Two prominent art centres are Bandung and Yogyakarta, both having established their own school of painting e.i. The Bandung Institute of Technology for fine arts and the Fine Arts Academy of Yogyakarta.

The paintings of Bali have a particular style. Traditional Balinese paintings are characterized by the use of subtle colours especially in the older styles, and by a canvas filling scope. Bali, too, has contemporary painters but they have managed to adapt new techniques without losing the magic touch that marks their famous arts.

Batik

Batik, one of the many Javanese ancient arts, is an age old method of dying cloth painted in patterns with the aid of molten wax.

Traditionally batik cloth was designed in shades of indigo blue, brown, and white, produced with natural dyes. The molten wax was dipped into dye.



Dyed and dried wax was again applied to cover the coloured patterns, and dipped again in another dye. The process is being repeated as many times as needed to achieve colours of the design wanted. Between dying, the wax was scraped off and applied again in the already coloured areas. Traditional batik designs include geometric patterns, birds, flowers plus an endless number of beautiful shades. Batik made in Yogyakarta and Solo is very famous. Hand painted batiks are very expensive because of the long finishing process.

Woodcarving

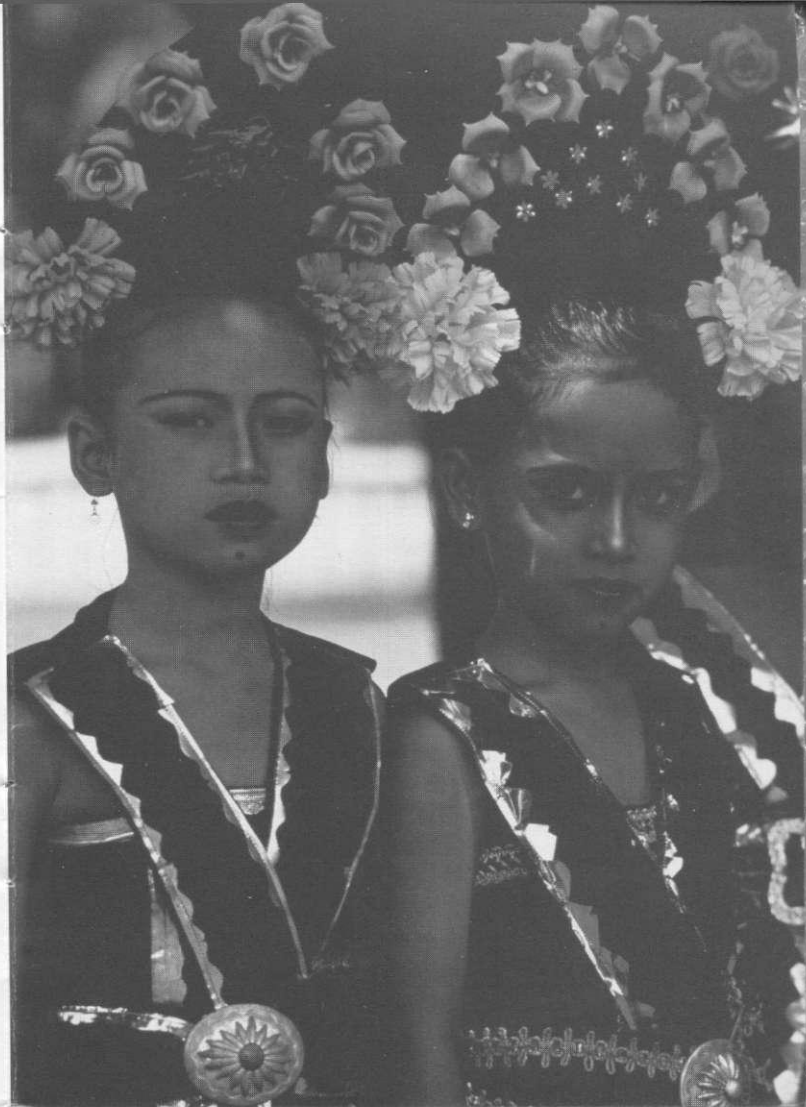
Indonesian woodcarving can be very refined and ornate, as found in Bali, Java, and Sumatra. The main wood carver's centres are in Jepara, Bali, Kalimantan, Irian Jaya and Madura. Balinese wood carvings range from traditional Garuda Sun-birds to abstract works of art.

Silver

Silver work is highly developed in Indonesia. The centres of silver work are located in South Sulawesi, Yogyakarta, Bali, and Sumatra. Javanese and Balinese craftsmen draw their inspiration from classic designs. Sumatra and Sulawesi craftsmen usually choose their designs from nature, using flora and fauna and sometimes houses and vessels or their own daily lives.

The Economy

Indonesia is a country rich in natural resources. Volcanic soils have resulted in wide spread development of agriculture on Sumatra, Java, and Bali. The main crops are: rice, corn, cassava, coconut, soyabean, sugar, palm oil, coffee, tea, tobacco, and the famous spices.



Indonesia is also a major source of petroleum, natural gas, timber, tin, bauxite, nickel, copper, and coal. Smallholder agriculture employs about 60% of the labour force.

Historically tin has been the country's primary export, but the importance of oil has increased greatly in recent years and is now the biggest earner of foreign exchange.

In the manufacturing sector, production of many commodities like textiles, pharmaceuticals, cement, fertilizers and electronic goods, expand rapidly.

Transport

Jakarta is well served by its many taxi services. Metred taxis operate only in Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang and Solo. Flagfall is Rp. 900 for first km and Rp. 300 for each additional km. Trains traverse Jakarta and part of Sumatra at relatively cheap fares, even on the airconditioned trains, connecting major cities.

Water

Drink boiled water as a rule. Most hotels have special taps for drinking water; other hotels serve bottled boiled water.

Electricity

220 Volts A.C. and D.C. (110 and 127 volts in some small areas)

Driving licence

International licence accepted.

Useful hints

Passengers arriving at Soekarno-Hatta Airport should immediately report to Customs/Immigration, unless they have onward connections within 24 hours.

"How do you rate an airport that completely meets your needs?"

"★★★★★!"



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